

Fair; light southwesterly winds.

NO. 1525.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.

THE SPANISH PRETENDER

Don Carlos Arranging to Redeem and Avenge Spain.

SCHEMING FOR ALLANCES

Denounces the Policy of Begging Protection and Intervention and Looks for Excellent Results From His Plotting-Incapacity and Immorality of Spanish Administration—A Significant Interview.

Madrid, June 20.—The Imperial publisher, an interview with Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who is now in Brussels, he says:

"When I left Venice, in April, I had resolved to order my partisans to rise in arms against the people who are prostituting Spain by a series of unimaginable humiliations, but, learning that war with the United States was imminent, I changed my resolution and decided to remain absolutely impassive, lest I should create difficulty for the country. The government's statement of Spain, we have committed the crime of not preparing the nation for a war which everybody saw two years ago was unavoidable will never be able to accuse me of withdrawing a single Spaniard from the national forces in the fight they brought on by yielding continually to the demands of the United States.

"I shall maintain this attitude so long as the present condition of affairs endures, but when the settlement arrives I will make up for my present silence and will then take my revenge, not in words alone, but in acts, and this as soon as my conscience permits. I am firmly resolved to fulfill my duty to the end, committing no sacrifice in order to redeem and avenge Spain."

Answering questions regarding his program in the event of his mounting the throne, Don Carlos briefly detailed the schemes which he has completed, including a plan for a large expenditure for the navy, "for," he said, "Spain is bound to be a naval power."

Continuing, Don Carlos declared that he had even prepared preliminaries respecting alliances which he hoped would some day yield excellent fruit. He denounced the policy of going about begging protection and intervention, which could only reduce Spain to the condition of Greece and Serbia. He maintained with vehement eloquence the necessity of Spain's prosecuting the war to the utmost.

He further said that the words "National honor," "Death is better than dishonor," "We must die sooner than yield," and others of the same kind, are not vain talk in the case of Spain.

"They represent the real sentiments, which are now our chief wealth. The high sense of the Spaniards have of honor, which makes them attach more importance to moral considerations than to material interests, has come to be our national force and these elements are our real wealth, which is quoted in the markets of nations."

"If our country, notwithstanding the tremendous misfortune which has befallen her in the present century, the incapacity of many of her governments, and the monstrous immorality of nearly all her administrations, has not fallen to the rank of the least of nations, she owes it exclusively to the chivalrous position she has always taken in her international relations, thanks to the wonderful nerve of her people."

"That nerve, that spirit of resolution, that exalted sentiment of honor, are the only force Spain can bring to the nation with which she may strike an alliance in the day of the coming European conflagration. It must, therefore, preserve jealousy of the honor of the nation. The only disasters that are possible for us now are moral disasters, for we have no further material ones to suffer, having suffered all. Therefore, if, for example, Admiral Cervera were surrounded by forces ten times superior to his own, and at the same time he was granted a chance to capitulate on conditions comparatively honorable, he would prefer to



SANTIAGO AND GUANTANAMO.

make a sally and lose all his vessels, sinking at the same time as many American warships as he could. He would do not only a heroic deed, but a useful work by procuring to Spain, out of the hands of us, no enemy has yet been able to deprive us."

It is evident from expressions used and intimations given in the interview, that Don Carlos intends, in the event of the Spanish government yielding to the United States on conditions that he regards dishonorable, to interfere forcibly in the peninsula.

ORDERED TO KEY WEST.

The Torpedo Boat McKee Will Leave

Newport, R. I., June 20.—Lieut. Knapp, in command of the torpedo boat McKee, has received orders to go with his boat to Key West and to leave Newport inside of three days. The fittings for the McKee have not been entirely put on board at the torpedo station, but she can undoubtedly be made ready in time. The torpedo boats McKee, Talbot and DeWitt, which are here and have been thoroughly equipped for service, were overlooked. All are faster than the McKee.

NEWS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED

Government Officials Eager to Hear From Gen. Shafter.

HE MUST BE AT SANTIAGO

The War Department Waits Half the Night for a Bulletin—His Vessels Last Night in the Windward Passage—May Be Maneuvering for a Landing.

It was 1 o'clock this morning before the War Department gave up hope of hearing from Gen. Shafter, now believed to have landed at Guantanamo with his army of invasion.

Throughout the entire day intense anxiety permeated Administration circles and the War and Navy Departments, however, given rise to no little anxiety and goes a long way toward supporting the theories of those who maintain that a landing at Guantanamo can only be accomplished under great difficulties.

The War Department has for some time been in possession of information to the effect that the Spaniards would concentrate the forces of eastern Cuba and make a stubborn fight against the invaders. It is possible that a conflict between the invasion army and the Spanish forces is even now in progress.

Either that or Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter are maneuvering for a landing at some unexpected point with a view to taking the Spaniards by surprise. This view of the situation is held by a majority of military officials.

Vessels arriving yesterday morning at Kingston, Jamaica, reported having passed Gen. Shafter's transport fleet in the Windward Passage sailing south. From where the transports were sighted in the Passage to Guantanamo was less than 100 miles. That would indicate that Gen. Shafter's command should have reached Admiral Sampson by Monday morning at least. From Santiago to Kingston, the nearest cable station, is only about sixty miles, a sail of about four hours. Thus it will be seen that barring unforeseen exigencies, the arrival of Gen. Shafter should have been belated to the War Department within, at the most, ten hours.

While the absence of news has created a degree of anxiety and suspense in official circles, it cannot be said that any apprehension is felt concerning the safety of the American forces, now believed to have either landed or to be fighting for a landing. True, when the news does come it may report a surprise in the way of a landing elsewhere than has been expected, or in two places at once, which would be in keeping with Admiral Sampson's reputation for shrewd and crafty generalship.

After 6 o'clock last night it was expected that the news would be received first through the War Department. Adjutant Gen. Corbin sat in his office awaiting the expected cable intelligence until shortly before midnight. Then he walked over to the White House, and after an interview with the President that was prolonged until 12:30, went home, having given up hope of hearing from either Gen. Shafter or Admiral Sampson until some time today.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. 15—Summer Course: Day or Night—\$5.

The best carpenters buy of us because they always get best lumber.

A NEW SQUADRON FORMING

The Activity at Norfolk Lends Color to the Report.

PREPARING FOR LONG VOYAGE

Supplies and Ammunition for the Yale and Harvard—Their Destination Supposed to Be Santiago—Vessels May Not Sail in a Fleet—The Work of Inspection.

Newport News, Va., June 20.—The flying squadron project becomes more feasible every day in the opinion of naval men, and according to the opinions expressed here the matter has been practically decided on. The arrival of Capt. Crowhams and the work of inspection, together with the conferences with naval captains in this neighborhood, strengthen this idea.

Some think, however, that the squadron will not be sent in a body, but that vessels will arrive off the Spanish coast one at a time, and thus keep the Spaniards guessing all the while. It is evident that the Minneapolis, as well as the Yale and Harvard, are preparing for a long voyage and it is considered more than probable that the two latter will join the new squadron on the other side of the water, making their trips to Santiago.

The machinery of the Minneapolis has been given special attention. The Yale left here this morning at 10 o'clock for Fort Monroe. She will return here before she leaves Hampton Roads and receive her portion of the supplies which arrived here last night by the Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamer, Old Dominion, Richmond and Jamestown.

It is understood that other regiments will be sent here immediately to take the places of those that leave, so there will really not be any serious diminution of the army at this point for some time to come.

Several hundred recruits came into camp today. Their arrival at their respective camps was noted by a yell for "Uncle Sam."

The new arrivals seemed to be enthusiastic and anxious to get on a uniform. The recruits are being rapidly supplied with equipment, but on account of the rush many who came last week are not uniformed. All over the fields today "awkward squads" of uniformed men could be seen. At last ordnance stores are beginning to arrive at the camp, after which has been the principal detriment in the work of preparing the army for service. With the carriages of guns, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores that came in Saturday and yesterday, three cars of guns that arrived today will supply 7,000 men with arms. The guns are being rapidly distributed and for the first time many of the volunteers practiced in the manual today.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, arrived last night and went to Chickamauga early this morning, where he spent the day with the Thirty-first Michigan Regiment. He will remain here several days. There are two or three cases of typhoid fever at the camp, but there is not the slightest alarm over the appearance of the disease.

At the meeting of the city board of health today attention was called to the alleged fact that the greatest danger of disease in this city now lay in the germs of typhoid fever coming from Camp Thomas, but it was known that the authorities at Camp Thomas do not permit any refuse from around the fever patients to be dumped into the creek was passed.

The Columbia at Sea.

The Fast Cruiser Reported and on Scout Duty Again.

Lewes, Del., June 20.—The repaired cruiser Columbia passed the breakwater at 3 p. m., sailing out at sunset.

The Maryland Volunteers.

Baltimore, June 20.—The Maryland members of the First United States Regiment of Volunteer Engineers have been ordered to report to Camp Townsend, Peekskill, N. Y., as rapidly as possible. About twenty-five will leave Baltimore in pursuance of these orders on Wednesday night, and the remainder of the 100 of this State will be sent in as rapidly as possible after they have passed their examinations.

A Transport for Water.

Baltimore, June 20.—The United States Government is negotiating with Messrs. Patterson and Ramsay, agents in this city, for the owners, for the purchase of the British ship Norse King, which is now in this port. The ship, if purchased, will be utilized to transport water to the warships in Cuban waters.

The weather—Libbey & Co. say—Fair; light southwesterly winds.

GARCIA WITH SAMPSON.

The Two Commanders Consult as to the Attack on Santiago.

Off Santiago, June 19.—Gen. Garcia, the veteran Cuban commander in Santiago province, was in consultation today with Admiral Sampson in regard to the operations which will be undertaken by the American and Cuban troops against Santiago. Gen. Garcia and staff were brought to the flagship New York by the Vixen, which had picked them up at Gen. Jesus Rabi's camp, eighteen miles west of Santiago.

Garcia reported that he had succeeded in surrounding the city with his men. He himself, with 4,000 men, had come from the northern side of the island, and his troops were within thirty-five miles of Santiago. A force was left at Holguin to prevent supplies reaching the Spanish forces at Santiago. The veteran general does not think the Spaniards will make an effective resistance, as they are starving.

This evening Garcia returned to the shore to carry into effect the plans arranged with Sampson.

VOLUNTEERS TO MOVE.

Several Regiments Now at Chickamauga Will Change Camp.

Chattanooga, June 20.—There seems to be strong ground for believing that there will be a movement of twelve or fifteen regiments from the park within the next few days. Several regiments that are fully equipped have been notified to be ready to move at short notice and others have been instructed to make requisition for ten days' ration, which indicates a change of camp. Just when the troops are to go is not known, as no official orders have yet been issued and Gen. Brooke and staff decline to discuss the matter.

It is understood that other regiments will be sent here immediately to take the places of those that leave, so there will really not be any serious diminution of the army at this point for some time to come.

Several hundred recruits came into camp today. Their arrival at their respective camps was noted by a yell for "Uncle Sam."

The new arrivals seemed to be enthusiastic and anxious to get on a uniform. The recruits are being rapidly supplied with equipment, but on account of the rush many who came last week are not uniformed. All over the fields today "awkward squads" of uniformed men could be seen. At last ordnance stores are beginning to arrive at the camp, after which has been the principal detriment in the work of preparing the army for service. With the carriages of guns, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores that came in Saturday and yesterday, three cars of guns that arrived today will supply 7,000 men with arms. The guns are being rapidly distributed and for the first time many of the volunteers practiced in the manual today.

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COL. BRYAN'S REGIMENT

Slated to Accompany the Porto Rican Expedition.

MOBILIZING AT FORT OMAHA

No Preparations Made for Their Reception and the Men Find Themselves in an Unpleasant Predicament—The President's Express Desire—Folly of Display of Political Antipathy.

The Nebraska regiment organized by Col. William Jennings Bryan will be ordered to join Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command and accompany the Porto Rican Expedition. The order has not yet been issued, but it will be soon, since the Porto Rican expedition is expected to get under way without further delay.

The reasons for thus assigning Col. Bryan and his regiment are not forthcoming. It is understood to be at the express desire of the President that such an order will be made.

When asked to confirm the story, Adj. Gen. Corbin said last night:

"It is probable. That is all I can say at present."

Whatever may have been the original intention of the President concerning the assignment of his late political rival's command, there is every reason to believe they have been changed in deference to public opinion, and should certainly have been exchanged for one of the Spanish lieutenants now being held by the Government at Fort McPherson.

It will be remembered that the first offer to exchange was made by Admiral Cervera himself, and this being so, the point blank refusal of the Madrid authorities to complete the exchange is all the more unaccountable.

It is now strongly suspected that the worst must be feared.

Either one of two things must be certain. Spain has decided to take advantage of the distinction gained by Hobson as the hero of the American populace or he has been foully dealt with in the matter.

If the latter be the case, the American Government will certainly retaliate. The statement to this effect was made by a very high member of the Administration last evening.

The Government is averse to charging even Spain with such a heinous offense, but it is certainly feared that it may be forced to this conclusion before long.

In view of the official announcement by the Navy Department that Spain had refused to make the exchange Secretary Alger was yesterday asked for an opinion.

He said:

"If Spain has refused to make the exchange, as we are officially informed she has, it seems to me that such action is contrary to all the rules of civilized war."

"Do you have any reason to think that the men are not safe or that they have been exposed to the fire of our own guns?"

"I should not like to say I thought Lieut. Hobson and his men have not been treated as prisoners of war should be, nor would I like to say that I give credence to the charge against Spain that she has exposed them to the American fire."

That Mr. Secretary, granted such should be the case, will the War Department, in whose hands the matter of exchange of prisoners rests, take steps in retaliation?"

"I do not desire to prejudge the case as I have no knowledge that Spain has not accorded our prisoners the proper treatment, it would as yet be undignified for the Secretary of War to express an opinion on hypothetical grounds, but I will say that if any of the American prisoners are not accorded the proper treatment or if any are exposed to the fire of our own guns, this Government will certainly retaliate, at the proper time."

The City of Rome Withdraws.

London, June 20.—The Anchor Line has withdrawn its steamer City of Rome for the season owing to the falling off in the number of trans-Atlantic passengers.

"Special delivery" for Camp Alger. Flooring 6 in. wide, dressed both sides, \$1.25 per 100.

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BAILEY REBUKED.

The Leader Escapes Absolute Defeat by Only Three Votes.

The caucus of Democratic members of the House last night fell far short of being an endorsement of the course of the party leaders. Only sixty-two members responded to the roll-call.

Mr. Bailey took the lead, with a resolution declaring that all Democrats who participated in any caucus should be bound unless the proceedings proposed to bind them to some constitutional proposition, or matters connected with nominations for office or to some matter in violation of pledges to his constituents. This was a shrewdly devised resolution intended to put a collar on all the Democrats present who would vote in the caucus.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas offered a substitute which was a modification of the Bailey resolution. It proposed to bind the caucus to national, State and municipal Democratic platforms.

Mr. Bailey was willing to accept this. Mr. Lewis of Washington cast the firebrand into the caucus with a substitution proposing to bind Democrats only to propositions contained in the Chicago platform.

This substitute of Mr. Lewis caused a fiery debate. It arrayed the Democrats in two opposing factions. Many extreme speeches were made.

After more than three hours' debate, in the course of which the leaders of the party were severely denounced, the previous question was ordered on the adoption of Mr. Bailey's resolution as modified by Mr. McRae. It was carried only by a vote of 31 to 20. Mr. Sulzer took the lead in opposing Mr. Bailey.

The caucus then adjourned until next Monday evening, after having shown that Leader Bailey could count on only three majorities.

The debate was spirited and heated and it showed plainly that the Democrats of the House will not be bound to the narrow limits of action proposed by Mr. Bailey.

A RADICAL MINISTRY.

M. De Freycinet May Be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, June 20.—There are some positive assertions that M. Sarrien has succeeded in forming a Radical ministry. It is stated that his domestic program will especially provide for the establishment of an income tax. M. De Freycinet will be minister of foreign affairs.

There is nothing very improbable in these assertions, but it is believed that they are at least premature; they certainly are not official.

IS LIEUT. HOBSON SAFE?

Suspicion of Foul Play Is Rapidly Gaining Ground.

AMERICA WOULD RETALIATE

Spain's Refusal to Exchange the Heroes of the Merrimack Gives Rise to Fears for Their Safety—Secretary Alger Says This Government Will Know How to Make Reprisals.

The refusal of Spain to exchange Lieut. Hobson and his fellow prisoners is not regarded very favorably by high army officials at the War Department.

The rules of civilized war value a prisoner according to his rank, and belligerents almost invariably negotiate exchanges with each other on that basis.

Man is traded for man, lieutenant for lieutenant and like rank for like rank, or an equivalent.

Lieut. Hobson at present holds the rank of assistant naval constructor, and should certainly have been exchanged for one of the Spanish lieutenants now being held by the Government at Fort McPherson.

It will be remembered that the first offer to exchange was made by Admiral Cervera himself, and this being so, the point blank refusal of the Madrid authorities to complete the exchange is all the more unaccountable.

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A NEW AMERICAN COLONY

Philippine Insurgents Anxious for Our Protection.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Aguinaldo States That the Proposal for Its Formation Is Merely to Secure Cohesion—Formidable Command of the Insurgent Leader—Admiral Dewey to Bombard Unless Gen. Augustin Surrenders.

Hong Kong, June 20.—The United States armed steamer Zafra has arrived here from Manila, which port she left on Friday last. She reports that the rebels hold four thousand Spaniards and a thousand natives as prisoners.

The cruiser Baltimore had arranged to leave Manila Bay on Friday for the purpose of meeting off the northeast coast of the island of Luzon the transports bringing reinforcements to Admiral Dewey from San Francisco.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurgents, has informed ex-Consul Williams that the proposal to form a provisional government was made merely to secure cohesion, but that the insurgents really desire that the islands shall become an American colony.

The Spaniards have sunk the steamer Cuba in the Pasig River. Their object was to block the river against the passage of American vessels. The officers of the French and German squadrons at Manila appear to be very friendly with each other.

Fires are frequent in Malate and Manila.

Aguinaldo now commands 105,000 rifles and eight light pieces.

An attempt was made last week to poison Aguinaldo. It was partially successful. After partaking of a meal, the insurgent leader was suddenly taken violently ill. The symptoms showed that he had been poisoned. He was sick for two days.

It is expected that Admiral Dewey will bombard the city a week hence, unless Capt. Gen. Augustin surrenders.

Manila Newly Cut Off.

Madrid, June 20.—Gen. Corrales, minister of war, has received the following dispatch from the captain general of the Philippine Islands:

"Yours received. The situation is the gravest. Desertions are continuing. If the city should be completely surrounded I will be unable to communicate with you."

QUELLED THE RIOT.

The Second Georgia Killed Several Negro Soldiers.

Atlanta, June 20.—Twenty-seven of the negro soldiers who were said to have been wounded at Tampa by the boys of the Second Georgia Regiment have been brought to Atlanta and are now at Fort McPherson. The reports of the trouble at the time were suppressed by the press censor, but the news got abroad that four were killed and seven wounded. The true story of the affair is told by a man just returned here from Tampa. What he says is confirmed by the wounded negroes.

The negroes became intoxicated early in the evening and bands of them swept everything before them in Tampa's streets. They looted every saloon in town. The riot was becoming dangerous every minute and Gen. Shafter directed the Second Brigade to quell the riot.

The manner in which they accomplished their work has left an abiding terror on the minds of the negroes in the hospital here. They declare that never before had they met such impetuous men. They allege that some of their companions were killed and that scores were wounded.

THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The Present Republican Incumbents Will Be Renominated.

Columbus, Ohio, June 20.—The Republican clans of Ohio are gathering here tonight for the State convention which meets in this city tomorrow. The convention would have been a tame affair except for the fact that in the city of Cleveland, Mayor McKisson, who led in revolt against Hanna and who was denounced as a traitor to the party, sought to secure an endorsement of his course at the hands of his constituents by controlling the delegation from that county.

According to the most reliable accounts he succeeded in his purpose, but the Hanna people pulled away from the convention and selected a contesting delegation. Hanna's friends will be in absolute control of the convention and the McKisson delegates will be unseated. The McKisson people expect no other result.

Gen. Grosvenor will preside in the place of Senator Hanna, who is detained in Washington on account of the vote on the Hawaiian annexation resolution. It is announced here, however, that Major Dick will read the speech that Senator Hanna would have delivered which will be accepted as the keynote of the campaign. This will be an innovation. Hanna evidently has something he wants to say.

Any attempt to criticize Gov. Bushnell, National Committeeman Charles Kurtz and others who opposed Hanna's election to the convention and the McKisson delegates will be unseated. The McKisson people expect no other result.

The ticket to be nominated will consist of secretary of State, State dairy and food commissioner, judge of the Supreme Court, clerk of the Supreme Court and member of the State board of public works. The present incumbents, all Hanna men, will be renominated, none of them having any opposition. The Hanna men will also control the State organization.

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